THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1794. [N° 1670.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, *April* 4.

THE following meſſage was received from the Preſident:

United States, 4th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you three letters from our Miniſter in London; advices concerning the Algerine meſſion, from our Miniſter at Liſbon and others, and a letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State, with his anſwer.

GO: WASHINGTON.

Mr. PINCKNEY's CORRESPONDENCE.

London, 26th December, 1793.

Dear Sir,

This ſerves to cover an additional * inſtruction, which, though dated the 6th of November, was made public at the Admiralty, but a few days ago. I only received it from our Proctor laſt evening.

I am, with ſincere reſpect, dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Secretary of State.

I mention the circumſtance of dates, becauſe it appears to me of ſome importance.

[* *This we have already printed*]

London, 2d January, 1794.

Dear Sir,

At the moment when I was preparing to go to the conference with Lord Grenville, this morning, I received a note from him, excuſing himſelf from the meeting. I then endeavoured to ſee Mr. Burges, but without ſucceſs; and as this is the laſt hour for writing by the Packet, I muſt ſend the enclosed additional inſtruction, without explanation obtained from the Miniſtry. The Daniſh Miniſter is ſick, and at Bath, but the Swediſh Miniſter appears to be alarmed at this meaſure, as I am informed the mercantile intereſt, connected with America appear to be, from a committee of theirs having waited on Mr. Pitt. Upon this inſtruction, as it ſtands, it is unneceſſary for me to make any comment. If a repeal or modification of it ſhould take place, or if I can obtain the principles, upon which this government has iſſued it, I will immediately communicate.

Toulon is again poſſeſſed by the French Republic: We have not the particulars.

I remain, with ſincere reſpect, Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of State.

(DUPLICATE)

London, January 9, 1794.

My dear Sir,

You will receive herewith the copy of an inſtruction to the commanders of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips of war, &c. dated the 8th of this month, concerning which I had another converſation this morning with the Miniſter of the foreign department. On his ſaying, in the introduction of the ſubject, that he hoped I ſaw in it a manifeſtation of the good-will of this government towards the United States, I obſerved, that it was certainly much leſs injurious to us than the inſtruction which it revoked, and might be as favourable as the principles upon which this government acts would admit; but I reminded him that our ideas differed materially from theirs on this ſubject, and without repeating the arguments I had before addreſſed to him both verbally and in writing in ſupport of our poſition, it was only neceſſary to ſay, that we did not admit the right of the belligerent powers to interfere farther in the commerce between neutral nations and their adverſaries, than to prevent their carrying to them articles, which by common uſage were eſtabliſhed as contraband, and any articles to a place fairly blockaded; that conſequently the two firſt articles, though founded upon their principles of not ſuffering in war a traffic which was not admitted by the ſame nations in the time of peace, and of taking their enemies property when found on board of neutral veſſels, were nevertheleſs contrary to what we contended to be the juſt principles of the modern laws of nations; that indeed I had ſome doubt of the firſt article being altogether ſupported by their own principles; but ſuppoſing that article as well as the reſt to be conſonant to their former uſage, I wiſhed to know whether their preſent republication imported any thing more than was before practiſed. Lord Grenville anſwered, that the only reaſon for renewing them, was, leſt the preſent inſtruction, being a revocation of that of the 6th of Nov. might alſo be deemed to revoke thoſe articles which were connected with it. His lordſhip then explained the motives which had induced this government to iſſue the preſent inſtruction. The firſt, he ſaid, was the ſincere deſire of adminiſtration to maintain the beſt underſtanding and harmony with the United States; the ſecond was, what he could not mention to me officially, but what he ſtill thought it right I ſhould be appriſed of, that no miſconception of their motives might be entertained, that he was aware of the delicacy of ſpeaking to a foreign miniſter concerning the internal ſtate of his country, neither could he expect an anſwer from me on the ſubject; but that their ſecond reaſon was, by their conduct, to take away every pretext from evil-diſpoſed perſons among us, who, according to the intelligence he had received, were endeavouring to irritate our people againſt Great-Britain, as well as to oppoſe the meaſures of our own government, and in ſhort to reduce us to the preſent ſituation of France, a misfortune which they deprecated, as well for our ſakes as for the common welfare and tranquility of mankind. He further took occaſion to obſerve, with reſpect to the conduct of our government in maintaining our neutrality, that although there were ſome matters with which this government was not perfectly ſatisfied (and to which for the ſame reaſon they refrained from giving that oppoſition they thought they would be juſtified in doing) yet from the general tenor of the conduct of our government they were convinced it was their object to maintain a fair neutrality, which was an additional motive for their preſent conduct.

I of courſe ſaid nothing of our internal affairs, nor thoſe of France. I aſſured him, however, that our government had been perfectly ſincere, in every meaſure relating to our neutrality; that they adopted it, from a conviction that it was both juſt and politic, and had purſued it according to what they conceived to be juſt principles; knowing that ſuch conduct would entitle us to the benefits to be derived from a neutral ſituation. I concluded by aſking what explanation could be given to what was paſſed in this buſineſs; and of the effect of the inſtruction of the 6th Nov. upon ſuch veſſels as might, during the two months it had been in force, have fallen into the hands of their enemies? Lord Grenville anſwered, that the order of the 6th Nov. was intended to be temporary, and calculated to anſwer two purpoſes, one was, to prevent the abuſes which might take place, in conſequence of the whole of the St. Domingo fleet having gone to the United States; the other was, on account of the attack deſigned upon the French Weſt-India Iſlands, by the armament under Sir John Jarvis and Sir Charles Grey; but that it was now no longer neceſſary to continue that regulation for theſe purpoſes. He added, that the inſtruction of the 6th Nov. only authoriſed the veſſels to be brought in for legal adjudication; and upon being told that notwithſtanding ſuch were the terms made uſe of, yet that the officers who would have to act under it, muſt conceive it to extend to condemnation. He replied, that the caſe of every veſſel muſt be decided by its own merits, but that he conceived no veſſel would be condemned under that inſtruction, which would not have been previouſly liable to the ſame ſentence. I informed Lord Grenville that I ſhould communicate this inſtrument to you by the Packet: he ſaid he ſhould likewiſe forward it by the ſame conveyance, and at the ſame time would ſend an anſwer to my memorial on the King's inſtruction of the 8th of June, to be communicated to you by Mr. Hammond.

I remain, with ſincere reſpect,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient ſervant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The following was communicated by the Preſident of the United States.

[TRANSLATION]

Philadelphia the 7th Germinal 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Jh. Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

To Mr. Randolph Secretary of State of the United States.

AS you are about to lay before the Preſident a ſtatement of the claims relative to the vexations and ſpoliations which your commerce have experienced, you will doubtleſs receive with pleaſure ſome eclairciſements on the complaints, well or ill founded, which have been brought againſt the privateers and two ſhips of war of the French Republic. You will not obſerve with leſs pleaſure in my reply, that the National Convention has already done juſtice to ſome of the demands of the merchants of the United States, and are now occupied in ſatisfying ſome others.

In the liſt of complaints againſt the Republic of France the complaints urge that the *French privateers do not leſs harraſs your commerce than thoſe of the Engliſh.*

To this aſſertion I anſwer by two obſervations which I ſubmit to your impartiality.

1. It is now ſome time ſince any more privateers have ſailed out of the ports of France, and the number of thoſe which have been armed in our Iſlands is not to be compared with thoſe pirates which the iſland of Bermuda alone ſend forth.

2. If any of your merchants have ſuffered any injury by the conduct of our privateers (a thing which would be contrary to the intention and expreſs orders of the Republic) they may with confidence, addreſs themſelves to the French government, which will never refuſe juſtice to thoſe whoſe claims ſhall be legal.

I feel a pleaſure in thinking, and in ſaying to you, that it is not the fault of the French, if commercial property, even of enemy nations, has not been reſpected amidſt the horrors of war.

This propoſition of natural right was made by one of our legiſlative aſſemblies to the Britiſh, who rejected it.

3dly. It is imputed to *two of our ſhips of war that they have committed enormities on your veſſels.*

Should the fact be proved, the Captains of thoſe two veſſels are as culpable towards France as they are towards the United States, for having acted in a manner contrary to the inſtructions they have received: The government, upon information of the crime, will moſt certainly puniſh the authors of it.

It would be unjuſt to accuſe a nation generally for the act of ſome individuals, when that nation diſavows their conduct, and repairs the wrongs which they have committed.

3dly. Certain acts of *oppreſſion in the courts of admiralty are complained of.*

The oppreſſive acts of the admiralty courts need no longer to be complained of, ſince on the claims of merchants of the United States the Convention on the 8th of November laſt, paſſed a decree giving to the executive council the power of judging of the validity or invalidity of prizes.

It is as follows:

The National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public ſafety, decrees that all diſputes ariſe, or which may ariſe, on the validity or invalidity of prizes made by privateers, ſhall be decided, by way of adminiſtration, by the proviſor executive council. The decree of the 9th, Feb. (O. S.) attributing the judgment of theſe matters to the commercial tribunals is repealed.

Copy agreeable to the original,
Jh. Fauchet.

The 4th allegation, would require a long diſcuſſion which I ſhall not undertake here—I ſhall only indulge myſelf in this ſingle reflection, that the horrible ſyſtem of violating the law of nations in order to ſtarve a people who cannot be conquered by force of arms, has not been invented by France, and that it would be as unjuſt as barbarous to require that ſhe ſhould allow proviſions to paſs to her enemies, while thoſe deſtined for her are taken by them.

As to the embargo on American veſſels, imperious circumſtances, the ſalvation of the country, have impoſed that meaſure; but the intereſts of no one will be injured; and to convince you of this, I recite an extract of a letter which I have received from citizen Fallien Repreſentative of the people of Bourdeaux.

"It is poſſible (he writes me) that ſome malevolent perſons may make uſe of this pretext (the embargo) to diſturb the harmony exiſting between the Americans and us, or might repreſent this meaſure as a violation of treaties between the two nations; the intereſt of individuals may for a moment cauſe the general intereſt to diſappear. It is then to you brave Republican and the true friend of your country, that we muſt conſign the care of defending it to Congreſs (ſhould the meaſure happen to be there calumniated) ſay to our brethern that it is the intention of the committee of public ſafety, the actual centre of the French government to indemnify all the owners or captains who by the operation of the embargo have been obliged to remain a length of time in France, and that the propoſitions which ſoon will be made to them in the name of the committee will be advantageous to both nations. In ſhort, my friend, uſe every means of a frank republican negociator to convince our brethren the Americans, that when occupied concerning the aggregate intereſts of the nation, we do not forget theirs, and they may be aſſured, that they will always find in us faithful obſervers of the treaties made with nations worthy of liberty.

The fifth and laſt allegation is, that a contract the payment of which having been ſtipulated in caſh, has been made in aſſignats; I am acquainted with the fact, but I am aſſured, that it is the intention of the National Convention not to permit any injuſtice, and to repair ſuch as ſhall have been committed.

I conclude my reflections; not doubting, Sir, but that they will be received with the ſame intereſts as would be excited in France by the obſervations of our allies, to whom I always with new pleaſure renew the aſſurance of the moſt perfect fraternity and eternal friendſhip on the part of the people of France.

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, 29th March 1794. by G. TAYLOR, jun.

SIR, Philadelphia, April 3d, 1794.

YOU do me no more than juſtice in believing, that I receive with pleaſure the explanations, which your letter of the 29th ult. contains. They inſpire me with full confidence, that my repreſentations on each complaint will be treated with candor; and aſſure me of redreſs, as far as truth will ſupport my demands.

On my part permit me here to repeat what I have expreſſed in my letter on the vexations of our commerce, that my inquiry into the facts did not go beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted. My view was to preſent a ſummary only of the ſubjects, of the remonſtrances, lodged in my office, reſerving the proofs for our interviews on the adjuſtment of the claims of retribution, delivering no opinion, how far the charges were ſupported by evidence, and above all, not imputing to the French Republic the unauthorized miſconduct of its ſhips of war.

I have the honor, Sir, to be with great reſpect and eſteem Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

True Copy,
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

Extract from the Paris National Gazette.

An old woman appeared before the Council General having twelve children employed in defence of the Republic, demanded a paſſport to go to Meſeire to ſeek two children of one of thoſe laſt, announcing that ſhe was in extreme indigence. A member obſerved, that ſhe had been relieved. *Chaumett* replied, Well, and what then, grant her twelve times the ſum. Who deſerves it better than this reſpectable mother? Twelve ſons in defence of their country! I demand that on the ſpot ſhe be granted an indemnity.—A ſum was accordingly accorded her and the Preſident gave to this generous mother of a family of brave defenders the kiſs of gratitude, amidſt the loudeſt applauſes.

Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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GO: WASHINGTON.

Mr. PINCKNEY's CORRESPONDENCE.

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Secretary of State.

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I of courſe ſaid nothing of our internal affairs, nor thoſe of France. I aſſured him, however, that our government had been perfectly ſincere, in every meaſure relating to our neutrality; that they adopted it, from a conviction that it was both juſt and politic, and had purſued it according to what they conceived to be juſt principles; knowing that ſuch conduct would entitle us to the benefits to be derived from a neutral ſituation. I concluded by aſking what explanation could be given to what was paſſed in this buſineſs; and of the effect of the inſtruction of the 6th Nov. upon ſuch veſſels as might, during the two months it had been in force, have fallen into the hands of their enemies? Lord Grenville anſwered, that the order of the 6th Nov. was intended to be temporary, and calculated to anſwer two purpoſes; one was, to prevent the abuſes which might take place, in conſequence of the whole of the St. Domingo fleet having gone to the United States; the other was, on account of the attack deſigned upon the French Weſt-India Iſlands, by the armament under Sir John Jarvis and Sir Charles Grey; but that it was now no longer neceſſary to continue that regulation for thoſe purpoſes. He added, that the inſtruction of the 6th Nov. only authoriſed the veſſels to be brought in for legal adjudication; and upon being told that notwithſtanding ſuch were the terms made uſe of, yet that the officers who would have to act under it, muſt conceive it to extend to condemnation. He replied, that the caſe of every veſſel muſt be decided by its own merits, but that he conceived no veſſel would be condemned under that inſtruction, which would not have been previouſly liable to the ſame ſentence. I informed Lord Grenville that I ſhould communicate this inſtrument to you by the Packet: he ſaid he ſhould likewiſe forward it by the ſame conveyance, and at the ſame time would ſend an anſwer to my memorial on the King's inſtruction of the 8th of June, to be communicated to you by Mr. Hammond.

I remain, with ſincere reſpect,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient ſervant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The following was communicated by the Preſident of the United States.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia the 7th Germinal 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Jh. Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

To Mr. Randolph Secretary of State of the United States.

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In the liſt of complaints againſt the Republic of France the complaints urge that the *French privateers do not leſs harraſs your commerce than thoſe of the Engliſh.*

To this aſſertion I anſwer by two obſervations which I ſubmit to your impartiality.

1. It is now ſome time ſince any more privateers have ſailed out of the ports of France, and the number of thoſe which have been armed in our Iſlands is not to be compared with thoſe pirates which the iſland of Bermuda alone ſend forth.

2. If any of your merchants have ſuffered any injury by the conduct of our privateers (a thing which would be contrary to the intention and expreſs orders of the Republic) they may with confidence, addreſs themſelves to the French government, which will never refuſe juſtice to thoſe whoſe claims ſhall be legal.

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This propoſition of natural right was made by one of our legiſlative aſſemblies to the Britiſh, who rejected it.

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Should the fact be proved, the Captains of thoſe two veſſels are as culpable towards France as they are towards the United States, for having acted in a manner contrary to the inſtructions they have received: The government, upon information of the crime, will moſt certainly puniſh the authors of it.

It would be unjuſt to accuſe a nation generally for the act of ſome individuals, when that nation diſavows their conduct, and repairs the wrongs which they have committed.

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The oppreſſive acts of the admiralty courts need no longer to be complained of, ſince on the claims of merchants of the United States the Convention on the 8th of November laſt, paſſed a decree giving to the executive council the power of judging of the validity or invalidity of prizes.

It is as follows:

The National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public ſafety, decrees that all diſputes ariſen, or which may ariſe, on the validity or invalidity of prizes made by privateers, ſhall be decided, by way of adminiſtration, by the proviſor executive council. The decree of the 9th, Feb. (O. S.) attributing the judgment of theſe matters to the commercial tribunals is repealed.

Copy agreeable to the original,
Jh. Fauchet.

The 4th allegation, would require a long diſcuſſion which I ſhall not undertake here—I ſhall only indulge myſelf in this ſingle reflection, that the horrible ſyſtem of violating the law of nations in order to ſtarve a people who cannot be conquered by force of arms, has not been invented by France, and that it would be as unjuſt as barbarous to require that ſhe ſhould allow proviſions to paſs to her enemies, while thoſe deſtined for her are taken by them.

As to the embargo on American veſſels, imperious circumſtances, the ſalvation of the country, have impoſed that meaſure; but the intereſts of no one will be injured; and to convince you of this, I recite an extract of a letter which I have received from citizen Talien Repreſentative of the people of Bourdeaux.

"It is poſſible (he writes me) that ſome malevolent perſons may make uſe of this pretext (the embargo) to diſturb the harmony exiſting between the Americans and us, or might repreſent this meaſure as a violation of treaties between the two nations; the intereſt of individuals may for a moment cauſe the general intereſt to diſappear. It is then to you brave Republican and the true friend of your country, that we muſt conſign the care of defending it to Congreſs (ſhould the meaſure happen to be there calumniated) ſay to our brethern that it is the intention of the committee of public ſafety, the actual center of the French government to indemnify all the owners or captains who by the operation of the embargo have been obliged to remain a length of time in France, and that the propoſitions which ſoon will be made to them in the name of the committee will be advantageous to both nations. In ſhort, my friend, uſe every means of a frank republican negociator to convince our brethren the Americans, that when occupied concerning the aggregate intereſts of the nation, we do not forget theirs, and they may be aſſured, that they will always find in us faithful obſervers of the treaties made with nations worthy of liberty.

The fifth and laſt allegation is, that a contract the payment of which having been ſtipulated in caſh, has been made in aſſignats; I am acquainted with the fact, but I am aſſured, that it is the intention of the National Convention not to permit any injuſtice, and to repair ſuch as ſhall have been committed.

I conclude my reflections; not doubting, Sir, but that they will be received with the ſame intereſts as would be excited in France by the obſervations of our allies, to whom I always with new pleaſure renew the aſſurance of the moſt perfect fraternity and eternal friendſhip on the part of the people of France.

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, 29th March 1794. by G. TAYLOR, jun.

SIR, Philadelphia, April 3d, 1794.

YOU do me no more than juſtice in believing, that I receive with pleaſure the explanations, which your letter of the 29th ult. contains. They inſpire me with full confidence, that my repreſentations on each complaint will be treated with candor; and aſſure me of redreſs, as far as truth will ſupport my demands.

On my part permit me here to repeat what I have expreſſed in my letter on the vexations of our commerce, that my inquiry into the facts did not go beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted. My view was to preſent a ſummary only of the ſubjects, of the remonſtrances, lodged in my office, reſerving the proofs for our interviews on the adjuſtment of the claims of retribution, delivering no opinion, how far the charges were ſupported by evidence, and above all, not imputing to the French Republic the unauthorized miſconduct of its ſhips of war.

I have the honor, Sir, to be with great reſpect and eſteem Your moſt obedient ſervant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

True Copy,
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

Extract from the Paris National Gazette.

An old woman appeared before the Council General having twelve children employed in defence of the Republic, demanded a paſſport to go to Meſeire to ſeek two children of one of thoſe ſons, announcing that ſhe was in extreme indigence.—A member obſerved, that ſhe had been relieved. *Chaumette* replied, Well, and what then, grant her twelve times the ſum. Who deſerves it better than this reſpectable mother? Twelve ſons in defence of their country! I demand that on the ſpot ſhe be granted an indemnity.—A ſum was accordingly accorded her and the Preſident gave to this precious mother of a family of brave defenders the kiſs of gratitude, amidſt the loudeſt applauſes.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 31.

AN account of the late defeat of the allied armies is thus given:

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They renewed the attack on the 23d and 24th and fought with equal success, notwithstanding the duke of Brunswick was supported by general Wurmser. The remains of the right wing fled to Weissembourg, Bergzabern, and Anweiler, where they were succoured by the centre and left wing, tha had not been driven from their former position. The allies immediately transported all their valuables beyond the Rhine, after having lost about 20 000 men, and several pieces of cannon. The left wing extends to Durckheim.

From these accounts it would seem as if the allied armies were rendered absolutely incapable of keeping the field, or making, any further stand against the French, during the winter. And yet a letter from Bonn, says, "We hear that an express is this instant arrived, with an account that the duke of Brunswick has entirely defeated the French, and forced them to resume their former position."

This letter probably alludes to some one of the actions which took place on the 19th, 20th, or 21st of December, before the fatal affair which forced the allies to abandon Alsace.

MANHEIM January 7.

We learn that the French have entered Worms. Their advanced posts extend to Ortenfels, Vertheim and Berthem. The prince of Hohenlohe is at Gunterblum, and the duke of Brunswick is at Oppenheim. A part of his army has just recrossed the Rhine.

The French the day before yesterday entered Kirchheim Bolender, where they imposed a contribution of 90,000 florins. The grand baliwick of Neustadt is to pay 400 000 livres.—The beautiful chateau of the elector was yesterday entirely pillaged and laid waste. At Frankental the French have exacted the following articles: 150 sacks of oats every day; 3 waggons of hay, and 3000 lbs. of bread, besides a contribution of 150,000 livres. As this small town cannot comply with so exorbitant a demand, it is probable that it will be pillaged.—At Oggersheim the republicans made a general plunder of every thing they could lay their hands upon. They have taken post at Mundenheim and Frisenheim, where they have begun to entrench themselves, but the Austrians are erecting on their side formidable entrenchments in the entrance of these passes, and it will be very difficult for the enemy to support themselves in this position.

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The defeat is ascribed to the error of general Wurmser, as the duke of Brunswick avers, that on the 25th he advised the junction of the two armies, which Wurmser refused, and reposed with confidence on the gallantry of his troops; the result of the fatal 26th is well known.

The armies of Flanders are to be united, and Courtray is to be the head-quarters. Every thing indicates alarm.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Thursday, January 2.

The procurator Syndic of the department of Garde, in a letter dated Nimes, Dec. 22, announced, that they had learnt that instant, that the army of the eastern Pyrennees had completely defeated the Spaniards.

The President announced, that in the first sale of the houses of the emigrants of Paris, one in Rue Montmartre had been sold for 100,200 livres, and another in Rue de la Corderie for 65,900 livres.—Applauds.

LONDON, January 7.

An officer of the Carmagnol army, having been sent from the French Camp, near Landau, with despatches for the Convention, arrived at Paris whilst the ground was yet frozen hard. After he had delivered his message, a commissioner of the Convention appointed him a lodging, for that night, in one of the ci devant Palaces belonging to Egalite, he being to return to Flanders the next day; but he generously refused it, saying, It becomes not me to lie on a bed or down, when my general and his whole army are forced to sleep upon the frozen earth. Therefore causing some straw to be brought out of the stable, he took his repose thereon in the open air. The Convention, pleased with his gallantry, ordered him a hundred pieces of gold, and recommended him to the general, as one of the bravest men in their army.

Tyranny and Bigotry.

Philip the Second, of Spain, frequently said, he would rather be master of a kingdom, ruined, miserable, famishing, and *quiet*, than of a kingdom, rich, powerful, and *turbulent*. In conformity to this maxim, he expelled the Moors (the most industrious inhabitants) and by that, added to other acts of oppression, rendered his kingdom a desert. 'Yet,' says his historians, 'Philip was very *devout*, and would frequently wash a pilgrim's feet;' *i. e.* he was very kind and charitable to an idle, religious stroller, but an inveterate enemy to the general happiness of mankind.

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Louis XI. of France, was false, wicked, and oppressive, but in superstition, fanaticism, and all the *exterior* of religion, hardly to be paralleled.

A precious collection of monsters, whose cruelties stain the page of history, might be extracted from the black lettered army of Saints, who have found a place in the Roman Kalender, where there dogodly severity has obtained the name of religious zeal.

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Yesterday the Hero, Captain Howard, fell down the river, with upwards of 300 passengers for New York.

It may gratify curiosity to know, that Hoche, to whom the chief command was given, when the armies of the Rhine and Mozelle joined, who out generalled both Wurmser and the Duke of Brunswick, and whose letters are so laconic, was formerly one of the French King's postilions, and afterwards a serjeant in the guards, the highest rank to which he rose before the Revolution.

Jan. 15. Just as this paper was going to press, a rumour reached us, of a serious riot having broken out at Edinburgh, set on foot by the partizans of the society called British Convention, lately assembled there; which, at the time of the account's coming away, defied the utmost exertions of the magistracy.

January 17.

Accounts from every quarter confirm the reports of a French squadron having been for some time in the Channel, insulting the British flag, and laying our merchantmen under contribution.

DUBLIN, January 22.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, Jan. 14.

"This day the Pilotte cutter, Lieut. Gunter, with the armed tenders the Brothers and Britannia, arrived here from Ram-Head; they had convoyed so far a fleet of merchantmen from Scilly bound to London; the armed vessels being ordered to this port, the merchant ships, contrary to the advice of the naval officers, continued their course unprotected, and were taken three hours after their seperation, by six French frigates.

"The French squadron was chased off Starpoint by two line of battle ships, but escaped; during the chase they were met by the Hind frigate, who defended herself till two men of war, belonging to Lord Howe's fleet, hove in sight; on the appearance of which, the French crowded all their sail for Cherbourg with their prizes, which consisted of fifteen provision ships, from Waterford, a West-Indiaman, and a South Sea vessel."

CHARLESTON, March 24.

Despatches from the Secretary at War to the Governor of this State have been received, directing that the Spanish brig Saint Joseph, brought into this port some time since be delivered up to its original owners, the capture of said vessel having been considered as collusive. *Quere*, What has the Governor to do with this business.

VIRGINIA.

March Bedford Court, 1794.

Amongst other presents of the Grand Jury, is the following:

WE present the conduct of Candidates for elections in giving Public Treats, as a practice directly contrary to positive Law, and as having a tendency to corrupt the minds and manners of the people.

ROBT. RHODES, Foreman.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.

The latest intelligence from the army is by letters dated Cincinnati, March 6th.—The Indian flag, White Eyes, &c. had given reason to expect 30 Chiefs to treat, with all the prisoners amongst them, to me with General Wayne by the 14th February. The General, in order to give them a good impression of our force, was at the expence of bringing the cavalry from Kentucky, where they were wintering. But no Indians had appeared. It is most probable the British discovering their intention, have had a talk, and have removed their disaffection, and encouraged them to continue war. This would seem to be confirmed by the accounts via New-York.

General Wayne had prepared to march to Au-Glaize river, where there were said to be 200 Indians collected. The Miami towns were deserted, so that it was unnecessary to pursue the same rout which Gen. St. Clair had intended.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Tuesday last the trial of the Impeachment of John Nicholson, Esq. Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, was finished by the Senate—it terminated in the acquittal of Mr. Nicholson from the charges contained in the Impeachment.

A Gentleman lately from Kingston, Jamaica, informs, that he there saw Capt. Barney—who, though under bonds walked the streets daily—that he had conversed with him, and that Captain Barney had expressed himself in very pointed terms of disapprobation, when speaking of the conduct of many American Captains, whose vessels had been captured—that their language and deportment had been very unjustifiable on many occasions, and had been attended with disadvantageous consequences, to themselves and the property committed to their care.—It was, well known at Kingston, this gentleman says, that much fraud and plunder had taken place on the part of some, who were entrusted with the property of American Merchants—and though the spoliations of our commerce, committed by many unprincipled free booters, acting under British Commissions, had undoubtedly been great, yet time would disclose many disgraceful transactions on the part of Captains, who have bellowed the loudest about insults and losses.

APRIL 13.

A letter is published in the Courier Francois of this morning, said to be a literal copy of one received from New York, dated 26th March—and among other things contains the following articles of information, viz, That two ships of the Line and three frigates arrived at Port au Prince from France, the 6th March, having on board Messrs. D. Letombe, Palmiere, Le Roy and Pagele, who are sent out to replace Santhonax & Polverel, that M. Le Roy and Pagele with a strong escort are gone to Cayes to arrest Polverel. After securing Port au-Prince, M. Le Tombe sailed with the fleet for Jeremie, where he arrived the 12th March; and surprized and took two English frigates, and three privateers, which were in the port; the English garrison were made prisoners of war, and nearly all the inhabitants are taken and embarked on board the fleet, to be sent to France, to render an account of their conduct. The same thing happened at Jeremie as at Toulon, one part of the people as soon as they saw the fleet, turned their arms against the other, and were the cause of a feeble resistance.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

The Frenchman who poisoned himself on Sunday night last was Joseph Nicholas Imbert, late an inhabitant of Toulon, who left that city at the time of its recapture by the patriots. He has left a considerable sum in money and effects.

The following letter was found in his room.

To my landlord.

New York, 2d April, 1794.

Citizen,

I sincerely ask your pardon, for the trouble I am at the eve to give you, to commit *suicide* in your house; it is an ill return for the favours you have conferred on me, ever since I have been acquainted with you; but deign to forgive me on account of my misfortunes, which are great: Life is a burthen that I can bear no longer; I must die. Present my compliments of excuse to your worthy wife, to whom the scene will give much trouble; I sincerely beg her pardon; mention the same excuse to my comrade; he would not have received me with so much kindness, had he suspected what I meditated. I would have avoided all this on my arrival, had some poison which I swallowed had the desired effect; but I was deceived, and this pretended poison was only some physical herbs, which I always carried about me since the Revolution, for to use it, had the French aristocrats been successful; on the contrary, I use it after the patriots are triumphant.—God how terrible are Revolutions!

(Signed) IMBERT.

Capt. Chauncey, of the Jenny, spoke the Eagle of Philadelphia, in 49 days from Bourdeaux, who informed him, that the EMBARGO was taken off American Vessels, and that France was carrying all before her.

APRIL 14.

Captain Taylor (Sloop William) who left Cape Henry on Tuesday last, informs, that the French fleet lay in Hampton road that day.

The ship Charleston, Capt. Germans, sails for Charleston to morrow morning. On board this vessel were shipped 28 pieces of heavy brass howitzers, and brass and iron cannon, with their carriages, &c. also a large quantity of cannon ball, &c. belonging to the magazines of the United States, and sent to Charleston for the defence of that harbour.

APRIL 17.

Boyne, off Fort Royal, Martinico,
16th March, 1794.

Sir,

I have waited with some degree of impatience, for the powerful aid in the conquest of this island, Gen. Sir Charles Gray and I were taught to expect from the British Colonies. The reverse has been the fact. The crews of his Majesty's ships and their prizes having been reduced to desert at every island they have visited, and the adjacent seas are infested with a swarm of privateers under the sanctions of commissions from the Governors of our islands, issued since the arrival of the armament.

I am for these reasons, impelled to represent to you that his Majesty's service requires your assembling the Legislature of the island of Dominico, and recommending to the persons who compose it, the indispensible necessity of taking up all the seamen harbouring in the island, and sending them hither without loss of time, to achieve the reduction of Fort Bourbon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. JERVIS.

Gov. Bruce.

NEW HAVEN, April 10.

It is reported in many parts of this state, that a fever now rages in this city, similar to that which prevailed Philadelphia last fall—which report is without found

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A Gentleman lately from Kingston, Jamaica, informs, that he there saw Capt. Barney—who, though under bonds walked the streets daily—that he had conversed with him, and that Captain Barney had expressed himself in very pointed terms of disapprobation, when speaking of the conduct of many American Captains, whose vessels had been captured—that their language and deportment had been very unjustifiable on many occasions, and had been attended with disadvantageous consequences, to themselves and the property committed to their care.—It was, well known at Kingston, this gentleman says, that much fraud and plunder had taken place on the part of some, who were entrusted with the property of American Merchants—and though the spoliations of our commerce, committed by many unprincipled free booters, acting under British Commissions, had undoubtedly been great, yet time would disclose many disgraceful transactions on the part of Captains, who have bellowed the loudest about insults and losses.

APRIL 15.

A letter is published in the Courier Francois of this morning, said to be a literal copy of one received from New York, dated 26th March—and among other things contains the following articles of information, viz, That two ships of the Line and three frigates arrived at Port-au Prince from France, the 6th March, having on board Messrs. De Letombe, Painiere, Le Roy and Pagese, who are sent out to replace Santhonax & Polverel, that M. Le Roy and Pagese with a strong escort are gone to Cayes to arrest Polverel. After securing Port-au-Prince, M. Le Tombe sailed with the fleet for Jeremie, where he arrived the 12th March; and surprized and took two English frigates, and three privateers, which were in the port; the English garrison were made prisoners of war, and nearly all the inhabitants are taken and embarked on board the fleet, to be sent to France, to render an account of their conduct. The same thing happened at Jeremie as at Toulon, one part of the people as soon as they saw the fleet, turned their arms against the other, and were the cause of a feeble resistance.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

The Frenchman who poisoned himself on Sunday night last was Joseph Nicholas Imbert, late an inhabitant of Toulon, who left that city at the time of its recapture by the patriots. He has left a considerable sum in money and assignats.

The following letter was found in his room.

To my landlord.

New York, 2d April, 1794.

Citizen,

I sincerely ask your pardon, for the trouble I am at the eve to give you, to commit suicide in your house; it is an ill return for the favours you have conferred on me, ever since I have been acquainted with you; but deign to forgive me on account of my misfortunes, which are great: Life is a burthen that I can bear no longer; I must die. Present my compliments of excuse to your worthy wife, to whom the scene will give much trouble; I sincerely beg her pardon; mention the same excuse to my comrade; he would not have received me with so much kindness, had he suspected what I meditated. I would have avoided all this on my arrival, had some poison which I swallowed had the desired effect; but I was deceived, and this pretended poison was only some physical herbs, which I always carried about me since the Revolution, for to use it, had the French aristocrats been successful; on the contrary, I use it after the patriots are triumphant.—God how terrible are Revolutions!

(Signed) IMBERT.

Capt. Chauncey, of the Jenny, spoke the Eagle of Philadelphia, in 49 days from Bourdeaux, who informed him, that the EMBARGO was taken off American Vessels, and that France was carrying all before her.

APRIL 14.

Captain Taylor (Sloop William) who left Cape Henry on Tuesday last, informs, that the French fleet lay in Hampton road that day.

The ship Charleston, Capt. Germans, sails for Charleston to morrow morning. On board this vessel were shipped 28 pieces of heavy brass howitzers, and brass and iron cannon, with their carriages, &c. also a large quantity of cannon ball, &c. belonging to the magazines of the United States, and sent to Charleston for the defence of that harbour.

APRIL 17.

Boyne, off Fort Royal, Martinico, 16th March, 1794.

Sir,

I have waited with some degree of impatience, for the powerful aid in the conquest of this island, Gen. Sir Charles Gray and I were taught to expect from the British Colonies. The reverse has been the fact. The crews of his Majesty's ships and their prizes having been seduced to desert at every island they have visited, while the adjacent seas are infested with a swarm of pirates, under the sanctions of commissions from the Governors of our islands, issued since the arrival of the armament.

I am for these reasons, impelled to represent to you, that his Majesty's service requires your assembling the Legislature of the island of Dominico, and recommending to the persons who compose it, the indispensible necessity of taking up all the seamen harbouring in the island, and sending them hither without loss of time, to achieve the reduction of Fort Bourbon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. JERVIS.

Gov. Bruce.

NEW-HAVEN, April 10.

It is reported in many parts of this state, that a disease now rages in this city, similar to that which prevailed in Philadelphia last fall—which report is without foundation.

...on: The Scarlet Fever, sometimes denominated the Ulcerous sore Throat or Canker Rash, which has raged in the neighbouring towns, has been the prevailing epidemic in this city ever since the 1st January, 1794—The number who have been affected with this epidemic during this period, is 290, of which only eight have died. The malignancy of the disease has abated, and its symptoms appear comparatively mild.

NEW-LONDON, April 17.

We hear from New-York that several English vessels have arrived within a few days off the Hook, but receiving information of the embargo, put away for an English port. There are said to be now in New-York, 12,000 barrels of provisions purchased for the use of the British forces in the West Indies.

NEWPORT, April 22.

At the annual Town Meeting held here last Wednesday, the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent this Town in General Assembly, viz. GEORGE CHAMPLIN Esq; Mr. CALEB GREEN, Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Mr. JOHN L. BOSS, Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.

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However Eulogiums on the dead may be sometimes prostituted—Yet surely, when the venerable, the worthy and good Man, is taken from the World, it is Injustice to withhold the last Tribute that can be paid to his Memory—it is a Debt due to Survivors to have the Example of the virtuous and pious set before them, as Incentives to Imitation.

Mr. Ayrault was descended from a very reputable and opulent Protestant Family, at Rochelle, in France, who were compelled, for Conscience sake, with many more of their Countrymen, to quit their Possessions and Property, and to fly from the cruel Persecution which enfued the impolitic Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, by Lewis the 14th, the then King of France, in the Year 1686, and to take Refuge, in this hospitable Land, from the blind Bigotry and horrid Persecution of that desolating and bloody Period.

Having early imbibed from his Ancestors the most reverential Regard for the Religion they held so dear, his whole Life was one constant and uniform Act of Piety and Devotion—equally removed from Ostentation and Enthusiasm, thereby evidencing the Sincerity of his Professions and the Firmness of his Belief. As a Husband—a Father—a Brother—a Friend and Master, he was above Praise.

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To be SOLD by

GILES HOSIER,

GOOD-wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To those that chuse to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

WHEN imperfections in Government are discovered, it is the duty of the Statesman to correct them.—To disregard any blemishes in a Representative would argue a careless Community; yet too closely to scrutinize, to discontinue one for only conjectured Prejudices, and in the *Substitute* to increase Representative imperfection, would argue a turbulent and capricious one; changes in Government, like all other changes, ought to be accompanied with an advantage—the remedy ought not to be worse than the evil.—When, therefore, Newspaper Patriots had sounded the alarm—when the People had been persuaded to suspect the principle of their Representative, it was imagined by some that however inconsistent were their proceedings—however great a change was their discontinuing him upon their prudence in their first *unanimously* electing him, still that they would not smother in Passion their own interest; but would elect a man of *more* fitness than the one discontinued was possessed of. It was not imagined that because the Republican sentiments of the one were suspected, *Nothing* but Republican Principle would be thought to be requisite in the other—it was not presumed that the Venerable Government under which we live, could be thought sufficient to invest a Man with complete Qualification for the office of Second Representative of the town of Newport, to be thrown over the heads of Men of proved ability and virtue. But though it could not be imagined by the cool, deliberate Citizen, yet it could be thought by the mistaken, enthusiastic one. Yes, the Citizens of Newport discontinued a Representative because he was suspected unqualified, and elected one because he was known to be *more so*.—A reputed Republican only, possessed neither of sufficient estate, virtue or ability.

Concerning the requisite estate of a Representative, the law of this State says, "No person shall be elected to the place of a Deputy, to sit in the General Assembly of this State, but such as are *freeholders* therein, and Freemen of the same†." But the Citizens of this town, in the mightiness of their Power, and the exuberancy of their Wisdom, say otherwise.—They force a Man from the venerable duties of Religion to the contested Theatre of Government and Politics," *very much against his inclination, and upon a self conviction of his incapacity*"—a Man too who is not a Freeholder in the town which he represents.

Concerning the requisite Virtue of a Representative, the laws of this State are silent. Reason alone ought to be our guide; but reason, as was shewn at the last election, is too frequently sacrificed, to the calls of interest, and the dictates of prejudice. Can the Man who openly disregards the Recommendations of the Legislature, merely because they are not laws attended with a penalty, who unnotices the advice and feelings of his fellow citizens, who violates the common rules of decency, and on days devoted to Worship, dabbles in Merchandize only; I say, can such a Man be elected by his fellow Citizens, whom he has despised, to this very Legislature which he has openly insulted and opposed? I say, can he be a suitable person to be entrusted with our rights, whom neither honour nor conscience can restrain from the Commission of detrimental Acts, and whose conduct is ineffective, only when his Passions are curbed by the Law?

Concerning the requisite ability of a Representative, the Laws of this State are equally silent, as concerning his Virtue. It is a melancholy truth, that the Citizens of this State have been too inattentive to this absolutely necessary qualification; and their inattention must soon be attended with disagreeable consequences. Hear Blackstone, upon the important business of Legislation: "It is astonishing, says he, that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art or science, in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the Science of Legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any." Hear also Tully, upon the same subject: "It is necessary, says he, for a Senator, to be thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution, and this is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, and of reflection."——Let Candour then say, whether the person lately elected to the Office of Second Representative of the town of Newport is a person of ability, adequate to the office? Had his life been hitherto spent in Study, yet is he not young for a Legislator? Could he collect political knowledge, in retailing Merchandize, on days of Worship; or could he learn it, in religious disputation? Is not the Science of Government distinct from that of divinity, ought it not to remain so; and can a bramderer in the one, be qualified for the other? Can the Man, whose mind is fettered with superstition, possess that free range of opinion necessary in a Legislator? In short, can the Man, who has neither sufficient *estate, virtue or ability*, be qualified to represent the free people of Newport? These are important Queries; they are offered to the Public by a determined Republican, whose patriotism does not consist in Noise; and who wishes to unite, with the character of a free Citizen, that of an unprejudiced *one*.

VALERIUS.

† *It has been imagined by some, that the laws of this State qualify a Man for being the Representative of a Town, in which he has not a freehold. The qualifying clause alone is indeed in support of such an opinion; but when it is considered with other parts of the Law, it warrants a different construction. The intention of the Framers of the law appears then to be otherwise.—The law says, "No person shall be admitted to vote for any Deputy, unless he is possessed of an estate in the town where he lives sufficient to qualify him agreeable to this act," &c. Is it then to be presumed, that the Legislature intended making the Qualification of a Deputy less than that of a voter? As to the several towns in this State, they stand in a situation, with respect to each other similar to that in which the several States in the Union stand with respect to each other;—separately considered, they are several distinct, independent bodies. Is it to be presumed then, that a Man, whose Freehold and consequently whose inclinations, are in one of these bodies, is qualified to represent another of those bodies in which he has no freehold and whose interest is distinct from the interest of that in which he has one? Can a Citizen in the State of New York, with propriety represent the state of Connecticut in the Government of the United States? certainly not. And is not the impropriety in the one case, equal to that in the other?*

THEATRE.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, the THEATRE in this Town will be opened on *Monday*, the 28th Instant, with a PLAY and FARCE.—Particulars of which will be expressed in the Bills for the Day.

HARPER & PLACIDE.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Mast Oak BOAT, 20 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, now lying at Sachuwest Beach.——For Terms, apply to JOHN HOLMES, of Middletown.

April 21, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

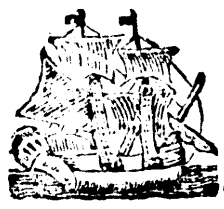
Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Eliha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 28th Instant, at BOSS's *Wharff, on the Point*,



The BRIG

PEGGY,

BURTHEN 95 Tons, with all her Sails, Tackle, &c. as she came from Sea.——An Inventory of which may be seen, by applying to Mr. JOHN GARDNER, any Time before the Day of Sale.

Any Person inclining to purchase, at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to said *Gardner*.—Articles suitable for the North Carolina Market, will be taken in Pay.

Newport April 21, 1794.

ON Sunday the Sixth Instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Latitude of 34° 53' N. and 20 Fathoms of Water, I discovered a PILOT-BOAT full of Water, and all her Apparel floating within a few Yards of her—seemingly, as if she had just been foundered; my People, as we passed by, picked up the Mast, Spreet and Sail, and a Wallet containing One fine white Shirt, One Pair of Cotton Hose, One striped homespun Waistcoat and Trousers—in the Pocket of which said Waistcoat, I found Two Orders, One in Favour of Simon Hall, by James B. Lewis, upon P. Deana, dated April 1st—the other, in Favour of the Bearer, by Nimphus Oney upon Mr. Hally, dated March the 6th—the Place of Places not mentioned in the Orders—both to the Amount nearly of Thirty five Dollars.——Also One 20 Shilling, and One 10 Shilling Bill, North Carolina Currency—and a Letter directed to a young Lady, to the Care of Robert Williams, Painter, at Newbern, N. C.——Any Party or Parties, lawfully claiming the above described Articles, may receive them from

JOSEPH FINCH, *Master*,
(Of the Sloop Lucy, of Newport.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his House upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *April 9, 1794.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South Kingstown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

Was found a few days since in the public Road in North Kingstown, a Note of Hand, from Eliphalet Buddington to Peter States, for £7 10 s.——The Owner of said Note, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have it again.

JOSHUA VAUGHAN.

North Kingstown, April 19 1794.

WAS shipped on board the Sloop Apollo, at Philadelphia, a few Weeks since, a BOX of Books, for which a Bill of Lading was signed. The Person who owns the same is desired to call on STEPHEN CAHOONE, who has it in Possession.

Newport, April 21.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of new GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

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Concerning the requisite ability of a Representative, the Laws of this State are equally silent, as concerning his Virtue. It is a melancholy truth, that the Citizens of this State have been too inattentive to this absolutely necessary qualification; and their inattention must soon be attended with disagreeable consequences. Hear Blackstone, upon the important business of Legislation: "It is astonishing, says he, that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art or science, in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the Science of Legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any." Hear also Tully, upon the same subject: "It is necessary, says he, for a Senator, to be thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution, and this is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, and of reflection."——Let Candour then say, whether the person lately elected to the Office of second Representative of the town of Newport is a person of ability, adequate to the office? Had his life been hitherto spent in study, yet is he not young for a Legislator? Could he collect political knowledge, in retailing Merchandize, on days of Worship; or could he learn it, in religious disputation? Is not the Science of Government distinct from that of divinity, ought it not to remain so; and can a blunderer in the one, be qualified for the other? Can the Man, whose mind is fettered with superstition, possess that free range of opinion necessary in a Legislator? In short, can the Man, who has neither sufficient *estate, virtue or ability*, be qualified to represent the free people of Newport? These are important Queries; they are offered to the Public by a determined Republican, whose patriotism does not consist in Noise; and who wishes to unite, with the character of a free Citizen, that of an unprejudiced *one*.

VALERIUS.

† *It has been imagined by some, that the laws of this State qualify a Man for being the Representative of a Town, in which he has not a Freehold. The qualifying clause alone is indeed in support of such an opinion; but when it is considered with other parts of the Law, it warrants a different construction. The intention of the Framers of the law appears then to be otherwise.—The law says, "No person shall be admitted to vote for any Deputy, unless he is possessed of an estate, in the town where he lives sufficient to qualify him agreeable to this act," &c. Is it then to be presumed, that the Legislature intended making the Qualification of a Deputy less than that of a voter? As to the several towns in this State, they stand in a situation, with respect to each other, similar to that in which the several States in the Union stand with respect to each other;—separately considered, they are several distinct, independent bodies. Is it to be presumed then, that a Man, whose Freehold and consequently whose inclinations, are in one of these bodies, is qualified to represent another of those bodies in which he has no freehold, and whose interest is distinct from the interest of that in which he has one? Can a Citizen in the State of New York, with propriety represent the State of Connecticut in the Government of the United States? certainly not. And is not the impropriety in the one case, equal to that in the other?*

THEATRE.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, the THEATRE in this Town will be opened on *Monday*, the 28th Instant, with a PLAY and FARCE.—Particulars of which will be expressed in the Bills for the Day.

HARPER & PLACIDE.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Mast Oak BOAT, 20 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, now lying at Sachuwest Beach.——For Terms, apply to JOHN HOLMES, of Middletown.

April 21, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Elisha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 28th Instant, at BOSS's *Wharff, on the Point,*

The BRIG

PEGGY,

BURTHEN 95 Tons, with all her Sails, Tackle, &c. as she came from Sea.——An Inventory of which may be seen, by applying to Mr. JOHN GARDNER, any Time before the Day of Sale.

Any Person inclining to purchase, at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to said *Gardner.*—Articles suitable for the North Carolina Market, will be taken in Pay.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

ON Sunday the Sixth Instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Latitude of 34° 53′ N. and 12 Fathoms of Water, I discovered a PILOT-BOAT full of Water, and all her Apparel floating within a few Yards of her—seemingly, as if she had just been foundered; my People, as we passed by, picked up the Mast, Spreet and Sail, and a Wallet containing One fine white Shirt, One Pair of Cotton Hose, One striped homespun Waistcoat and Trousers—in the Pocket of which said Waistcoat, I found Two Orders, One in Favour of Simon Hall, by James B. Lewis, upon F. Denis, dated April 1st—the other, in Favour of the Bearer, by Nymphas Oney upon Mr. Holly, dated March the 6th—the Place or Places not mentioned in the Orders—both to the Amount nearly of Thirty five Dollars.——Also One 20 Shilling, and One 10 Shilling Bill, North Carolina Currency—and a Letter directed to a young Lady, to the Care of Robert Williams, Painter, at Newbern, N. C. ——Any Party or Parties, lawfully claiming the above described Articles, may receive them from

JOSEPH FINCH, *Master,*
(Of the Sloop Lucy, of Newport.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his House upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c. *April 9, 1794.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South-Kingstown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

Was found a few days since in the public Road in North Kingstown, a Note of Hand, from Eliphalet Buddington to Peter States, for £7 10 s.——The Owner of said Note, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have it again.

JOSHUA VAUGHAN.

North Kingstown, April 19 1794.

WAS shipped on board the Sloop Apollo, at Philadelphia, a few Weeks since, a BOX of Books, for which a Bill of Lading was signed. The Person who owns the same is desired to call on STEPHEN CAHOONE, who has it in Possession.

Newport, April 21.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

From an IRISH paper.

VERSES addreſſed to ENGLISHMEN.

WHEN exultant you tell how your fathers of yore,
Their wrongs & oppreſſions were wont to redreſs;
How firmly they waded thro' rivers of gore,
And forc'd from proud deſpots thoſe rights you poſſeſs.

When you boaſt of your own revolution and laws,
Yet reprobate men who have ſpurn'd baſe controul,
You may ſhew an acquaintance with Liberty's cauſe,
But you ſtrongly evince a contraction of ſoul.

You deem yourſelves lodg'd under Liberty's tree,
Where the whole human race might with comfort recline;
You boaſt of the bleſſing—and Britons, ſhall ye,
At the joyous approach of your neighbours repine?

Forbid it, ye offſpring of men who were free,
O men, who unſhrickled both body and mind;
Forbid it, and learn, ere you dare to deride,
That the cauſe of the French is the cauſe of mankind.

How can you, if your Sires be entitled to praiſe,
For boldly reſiſting unauthoriz'd ſway,
How can you with averſion on Liberty gaze?
How can you be offended if tyrants decay?

Has JEHOVAH ſelected a new-choſen race,
And on them, and them only, is freedom beſtow'd?
If not, how can Gallic reſiſtance be baſe,
And the fate of a Charles ſhew the finger of God?

When the orbs of the ſightleſs receive the bright day,
Shall thoſe who have vilion preſume to complain?
Shall men ſav'd from ſhip wreck with anguiſh ſurvey
Their fellows preſerv'd from the mercileſs main?

How degrading the thought! yet the ſons of your iſle,
Who deem themſelves nurtur'd at Liberty's board,
Evince a malignity equally vile,
In wiſhing thy ſhackles, O Gallia! reſtor'd.

When the will of a driv'ler held millions in chains,
Did you pity them? no, you deſpis'd them as ſlaves;
And now not a trace of debaſement remains,
You brand the brave people as maniacs and knaves!

Thus, ſervile or free, you the French have revil'd;
Your own half formed ſyſtem, you proudly commend;
You boaſt of your wiſe laws, though your code is defil'd
With ſtatutes, that tyrants would bluſh to defend.

O! ſpurn the mean prejudice, Britons, and ſay,
If your fathers were right, how can Frenchmen be wrong?
The will of oppreſſors both ſcorn'd to obey,
And aſſerted thoſe rights which to mortals belong;

Yet the ſtrugglers for theſe are to infamy hurl'd
While the actions of thoſe you with triumph rehearſe:
But the bright orb of reaſon now peeps on the world,
And the thick clouds of prejudice ſoon ſhall diſperſe:

Yes! ſoon ſhall theſe truths far and wide be convey'd
'Spite of Pindar's quaint prattle and Burke's raving din,
That the throne of true kings by the people are made,
And when kings become tyrants, ſubmiſſion is ſin!

That the power of oppreſſors can ne'er be of Heav'n,
A Being All-Juſt—cannot juſtice deſpiſe:
A Being All-Juſt—Equal Rights muſt have giv'n;
And who robs man of theſe muſt offend the All Wiſe!

To be SOLD, or LET,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLE, where Captain ROBERT POTTER now lives, on the North Side of the Parade.—Alſo a convenient HOUSE, for one Family, with a Shop to it, adjoining Mr. Adancourt's, on the Long-Wharf.—Inquire of

EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, April 15, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs.—Alſo, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

Miſs Vinal,

Lately from Boſton, informs the Public,

THAT ſhe will open a SCHOOL immediately, at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM COGGESHALL, and will be obliged to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will favour her with their Cuſtom.

Newport, April 11, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Night, or the Night before, from the Store of the Subſcriber, a large Quantity of fine Goods, conſiſting of black and white ſuperfine and coarſe Laces, ſome very wide and of great Value; one ſmall Trunk, about Half full of wide Laces; about 50 or 60 Boxes of French Ribbons, in ſome of which there were about 24 Pieces; a Number of Pieces of Scotch Handkerchiefs, moſtly red; 20 Pieces of French and Engliſh Calicoes and Patches, ſome French Fans, and many Articles not known. Whoever will ſecure the Thief or Thieves ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Goods recovered, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for any Quantity recovered, with reaſonable Charges. ALEXIS TESTE.

Providence, April 5, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter Caſks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE,
} Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Middletown, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of WALTER CLARKE, late of ſaid Town, Weaver, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us in the Town aforeſaid, on or before the 17th Day of Auguſt next; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

DANIEL GOULD,
JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, Feb. 17, 1794.

PROPOSAL OF

BARBER & SOUTHWICK,

FOR PRINTING (BY SUBSCRIPTION)

An INTRODUCTION to the RIGHT UNDERSTANDING of the

Oracles of GOD.

By JOHN BROWN, *Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Profeſſor of Divinity, at Haddington.*

CONDITIONS:

I. It ſhall be printed with a neat type.

II. It will be compriſed in a duodecimo volume of about 260 pages, on demy paper of a ſuitable quality.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be *five ſhillings*, neatly bound and lettered.

IV. No pay will be required until the delivery of the books.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe, or procure ſubſcribers, for *ſix* copies ſhall have a *ſeventh* gratis, and the uſual allowance to printers and bookſellers.

VI. It ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are procured to defray the expence of publication, and finiſhed with expedition.

To the PUBLIC.

THE work, which the above propoſal offers to you, merits an attentive peruſal. It contains ſubjects highly intereſting, executed with ability and judgment. From it the humble, inquiring Chriſtian may receive information on ſeveral topics otherwiſe beyond his reach; nor need the man of learning bluſh while he owns himſelf indebted to this judicious compilation. Within the compaſs of a few pages we receive the ſubſtance of what men, the moſt celebrated in ancient and modern times for hiſtorical knowledge and ſcriptural reſearch have written on theſe ſubjects. Thoſe who are acquainted with ſtudies of this kind will trace the author's ſteps through many ponderous folios. He does not, however, load his margin with references to the ſources from which he draws his information. This to the perſons for whom he chiefly deſigns his labours would be cumberſome and uſeleſs. Inſtead of this he adds a valuable collection of thoſe texts of ſcripture which ſupport and confirm his own concluſions, and to which thoſe of his predeceſſors, muſt be ultimately referred. By this method he places his evidences equally within the reach of the learned and the illiterate.

The work is divided into FIVE CHAPTERS. In the FIRST we are preſented with a collection of the ſtrongeſt arguments in ſupport of the Divine Authority of revelation. The SECOND contains a large collection of excellent rules for a profitable peruſal of the ſcriptures. The Jewiſh laws, ceremonies and types, with their ſignification and uſe in the ancient church, and their reference to the perſon and goſpel of Chriſt are beautifully illuſtrated in the THIRD chapter. The FOURTH delivers a ſketch of the geography and hiſtory of thoſe ancient nations recorded in ſcripture, together with the hiſtory of the church from the commencement to the conſummation of ALL THINGS. The LAST chapter exhibits a new and well digeſted table of chronology, adapted to the hiſtorical ſketch in the preceding chapter.

Such is the nature and the execution of the work which you are now ſolicited to encourage: A work replete with inſtruction, and which not only deſerves, but has received the approbation of the public for ſeveral years. At the requeſt of the publiſhers we cheerfully recommend this treatiſe to all thoſe with whom our recommedation may have any influence; While at the ſame time we rejoice at having this opportunity of announcing its publication in this part of our country.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church, Albany.
JOHN BASSET,
Paſtor of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church, Albany.

ALBANY, *Auguſt*, 1793.

To the CITIZENS of NEWPORT.

This work, for the publication of which the above propoſal was iſſued, *is now completed*—and will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers, in Newport, by the 25th of April, next enſuing.—Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, who are diſpoſed to promote the liberal Arts, are reſpectfully invited to leave their names, as Subſcribers, to a work of ſuch *acknowledged utility*, with Mr. JACOB RICHARDSON, in Thames-Street; with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, or any other perſon who is empowered to receive Subſcribers, by the Public's devoted Servants,

The PUBLISHERS.

Albany, March 15, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies;—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH CARD late of ſaid Newport deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and five Months being allowed for that Purpoſe do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within the preſcribed Time.

ELIAS LAWTON,
ISRAEL VINSON.

Newport, April

From an IRISH paper.

VERSES addreſſed to ENGLISHMEN.

WHEN exultant you tell how your fathers of yore,
Their wrongs & oppreſſions were wont to redreſs;
How firmly they waded thro' rivers of gore,
And forc'd from proud deſpots thoſe rights you poſſeſs.

When you boaſt of your own revolution and laws,
Yet reprobate men who have ſpurn'd baſe controul,
You may ſhew an acquaintance with Liberty's cauſe,
But you ſtrongly evince a contraction of ſoul.

You deem yourſelves lodg'd under Liberty's tree,
Where the whole human race might with comfort recline;
You boaſt of the bleſſing—and Britons, ſhall ye,
At the joyous approach of your neighbours repine?

Forbid it, ye offſpring of men who were try'd,
Of men, who unſhackled both body and mind;
Forbid it, and learn, ere you dare to deride,
That the cauſe of the French is the cauſe of mankind.

How can you, if your Sires be entitled to praiſe,
For boldly reſiſting unauthoriz'd ſway,
How can you with averſion on Liberty gaze?
How can you be offended if tyrants decay?

Has JEHOVAH ſelected a new-choſen race,
And on them, and them only, is freedom beſtow'd?
If not, how can Gallic reſiſtance be baſe,
And the fate of a Charles ſhew the finger of God?

When the orbs of the ſightleſs receive the bright day,
Shall thoſe who have viſion preſume to complain?
Shall men ſav'd from ſhip wreck with anguiſh ſurvey
Their fellows preſerv'd from the mercileſs main?

How degrading the thought! yet the ſons of your iſle,
Who deem themſeves nurtur'd at Liberty's board,
Evince a malignity equally vile,
In wiſhing thy ſhackles, O Galia! reſtor'd.

When the will of a driv'ler held millions in chains,
Did you pity them? no, you deſpis'd them as ſlaves;
And now not a trace of debaſement remains,
You brand the brave people as maniacs and knaves!

Thus, ſervile or free, you the French have revil'd;
Your own half-formed ſyſtem, you proudly commend;
You boaſt of your wiſe laws, though your code is defil'd
With ſtatutes, that tyrants would bluſh to defend.

O! ſpurn the mean prejudice, Britons, and ſay,
If your fathers were right, how can Frenchmen be wrong?
The will of oppreſſors both ſcorn'd to obey,
And aſſerted thoſe rights which to mortals belong;

Yet the ſtrugglers for theſe are to infamy hurl'd
While the actions of thoſe you with triumph rehearſe:
But the bright orb of reaſon now peeps on the world,
And the thick clouds of prejudice ſoon ſhall diſperſe:

Yes! ſoon ſhall theſe truths far and wide be convey'd
'Spite of Pindar's quaint prattle and Burke's raving din,
That the throne of true kings by the people are made,
And when kings become tyrants, ſubmiſſion is ſin!

That the power of oppreſſors can ne'er be of Heav'n,
A Being All-Juſt—cannot juſtice deſpiſe:
A Being All-Juſt—Equal Rights muſt have giv'n;
And who robs man of theſe muſt offend the All-Wiſe!

To be SOLD, or LET,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLE, where Captain ROBERT POTTER now lives, on the North Side of the Parade.—Alſo a convenient HOUSE, for one Family, with a Shop to it, adjoining Mr. Adancourt's, on the Long-Wharf.—Inquire of

EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, April 15, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs.—Alſo, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

Miſs Vinal,

Lately from Boſton, informs the Public,

THAT ſhe will open a SCHOOL immediately, at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM COGGESHALL, and will be obliged to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will favour her with their Cuſtom.

Newport, April 11, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Night, or the Night before, from the Store of the Subſcriber, a large Quantity of fine Goods, conſiſting of black and white ſuperfine and coarſe Laces, ſome very wide and of great Value; one ſmall Trunk, about Half full of wide Laces; about 50 or 60 Boxes of French Ribbons, in ſome of which there were about 24 Pieces; a Number of Pieces of Scotch Handkerchiefs, moſtly red; 20 Pieces of French and Engliſh Calicoes and Patches, ſome French Fans, and many Articles not known. Whoever will ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Goods recovered, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for any Quantity recovered, with reaſonable Charges. ALEXIS TESTE.

Providence, April 5, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter Caſks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window-Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

A L S O,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

F O R S A L E,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Theſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE,
} Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Middletown, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of WALTER CLARKE, late of ſaid Town, Weaver, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us in the Town aforeſaid, on or before the 17th Day of Auguſt next; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

DANIEL GOULD,
JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, Feb. 17, 1794.

PROPOSAL OF

BARBER & SOUTHWICK,

FOR PRINTING (BY SUBSCRIPTION)

An INTRODUCTION to the RIGHT UNDERSTANDING of the

Oracles of GOD.

By JOHN BROWN, *Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Profeſſor of Divinity, at Haddington.*

CONDITIONS:

I. It ſhall be printed with a neat type.

II. It will be compriſed in a duodecimo volume of about 260 pages, on demy paper of a ſuitable quality.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be *five ſhillings*, neatly bound and lettered.

IV. No pay will be required until the delivery of the books.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe, or procure ſubſcribers, for *ſix* copies ſhall have a *ſeventh* gratis, and the uſual allowance to printers and bookſellers.

VI. It ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are procured to defray the expence of publication, and finiſhed with expedition.

To the PUBLIC.

THE work, which the above propoſal offers to you, merits an attentive peruſal. It contains ſubjects highly intereſting, executed with ability and judgment. From it the humble, inquiring Chriſtian may receive information on ſeveral topics otherwiſe beyond his reach; nor need the man of learning bluſh while he owns himſelf indebted to this judicious compilation. Within the compaſs of a few pages we receive the ſubſtance of what men, the moſt celebrated in ancient and modern times for hiſtorical knowledge and ſcriptural reſearch have written on theſe ſubjects. Thoſe who are acquainted with ſtudies of this kind will trace the author's ſteps through many ponderous folios. He does not, however, load his margin with references to the ſources from which he draws his information. This to the perſons for whom he chiefly deſigns his labours would be cumberſome and uſeleſs. Inſtead of this he adds a valuable collection of thoſe texts of ſcripture which ſupport and confirm his own concluſions, and to which thoſe of his predeceſſors, muſt be ultimately referred. By this method he places his evidences equally within the reach of the learned and the illiterate.

The work is divided into FIVE CHAPTERS. In the FIRST we are preſented with a collection of the ſtrongeſt arguments in ſupport of the Divine Authority of revelation. The SECOND contains a large collection of excellent rules for a profitable peruſal of the ſcriptures. The Jewiſh laws, ceremonies and types, with their ſignification and uſe in the ancient church, and their reference to the perſon and goſpel of Chriſt are beautifully illuſtrated in the THIRD chapter. The FOURTH delivers a ſketch of the geography and hiſtory of thoſe ancient nations recorded in ſcripture, together with the hiſtory of the church from the commencement to the conſummation of ALL THINGS. The LAST chapter exhibits a new and well digeſted table of chronology, adapted to the hiſtorical ſketch in the preceding chapter.

Such is the nature and the execution of the work which you are now ſolicited to encourage: A work replete with inſtruction, and which not only deſerves, but has received the approbation of the public for ſeveral years. At the requeſt of the publiſhers we cheerfully recommend this treatiſe to all thoſe with whom our recommedation may have any influence; While at the ſame time we rejoice at having this opportunity of announcing its publication in this part of our country.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church, Albany.
JOHN BASSET,
Paſtor of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church, Albany.

ALBANY, *Auguſt*, 1793.

To the CITIZENS of NEWPORT.

This work, for the publication of which the above propoſal was iſſued, *is now compleated*—and will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers, in Newport, by the 25th of April, next enſuing.—Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, who are diſpoſed to promote the liberal Arts, are reſpectfully invited to leave their names, as Subſcribers, to a work of ſuch *acknowledged utility*, with Mr. JACOB RICHARDSON, in Thames-Street; with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, or any other perſon who is empowered to receive Subſcribers, by the Public's devoted Servants,

The PUBLISHERS.

Albany, March 15, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH CARD, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Five Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

ELI[illegible] LAWTON,
[illegible]UEL VINSON.

Newport, Apri[illegible]